

A Highly Important Movement.

The telegraph says that General Sherman has destroyed Atlanta by fire, sent all his supplies to Chattanooga, and is now on his march to Charleston with forty thousand troops. This is highly important news, if true, and demonstrates two things: first, that the rebel army under Hood and Beauregard has become too weak and insignificant for Gen. Sherman to spend any more time with, and secondly, that our military leaders have good reasons for believing that the invincible Sherman and his heroic army have it in their power to strike this terrible blow at the very vital of the Confederacy. Charleston lies more than 300 miles away from Atlanta, and to reach which our army must traverse a section of country inhabited by a class of persons as hostile to our advance as ingrained treason and well-organized guerrillas can make them. Sherman's supplies must be procured in the country through which he passes, and the people must be held under contribution for the support of the army of the Union. Our soldiers in that department have already demonstrated their faculty for foraging, and as the country through which they will pass, is one of the richest portions of Georgia, untouched as yet by either army, no fears need be entertained of starvation. That is the section also in which large numbers of the able-bodied negroes of the whole South have been carried for safe keeping, so that our army would gain large accessions from that class of persons whose knowledge of the country and of its resources would be invaluable to the invading army.

What can more clearly demonstrate the growing weakness of the rebellion and ability of the military authorities to put it down, than such a movement as this? Instead of pushing after Hood and his fragmentary forces, and using his army in defeating his lines of communication, Sherman boldly strikes out for new fields of conquest with the impetuous stride of a conqueror. It is certainly one of the boldest movements of the war, and would be regarded with fear and trembling by the people of the North, were it not that they feel assured that the game is being played on their side with the skill and discretion of a master.

What Now?

Now that the copperhead, peace-sneak party of the North is utterly and totally beaten and demolished, it is to be hoped that they will ground the weapons of their rebellion and cease their opposition to the efforts of the Administration in carrying on this war. They objected to the President's emancipation proclamation; they denounced arbitrary arrests, and the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; they opposed the draft; they declared in favor of a cessation of hostilities, and that the war had been a failure; upon all of these issues they appealed to the people, and have been ingloriously routed and beaten in almost every state that voted on Tuesday last. They argued the case with unusual ability and tact before an unprejudiced jury, and the verdict is unanimously against them.

They are now in duty bound to cease their opposition to the war measures of the Administration, and turn in and give it an ardent and willing support, until this hell-born rebellion is at an end. The sovereign people decide three things last Tuesday: first, that Abraham Lincoln should be President for four years longer; second, that the institution of slavery must forever perish in these American States; and lastly, that this rebellion must be put down at all costs and at all hazards. This is what they have decided upon, and the minority has no right to interpose any objections. They must succumb to measures that are calculated to bring the greatest good to the greatest number. They cannot fail now to see that their opposition can only benefit the rebels, and the sooner they cease the better for all concerned.

The Military Situation.

The New York Times, in a recent article on the progress we have made in the subjugation of the South, says: "But more important yet is the vast decrease in the fighting capacity of the rebels. In the first stage of the war they had the very flower of the South in their ranks, both as officers and as rank and file—men of the finest physical vigor and of the most fiery valor. But all these old Stonewall Jackson brigades have nearly passed away; and their places are supplied by men much inferior both in body and spirit, who habitually shun battle rather than seek it. There has been no such depreciation in the staff of our armies, for the simple reason that we have had vastly larger resources to draw from. It is a notorious fact that since the war began, no call of the President has been responded to by a better class of soldiers than the last. It is equally notorious that the last conscriptions of the Jeff Davis Government have secured but comparatively few who are really fit for military hardships. To overcome an army, say of a hundred thousand, composed of material as is left of the rebel chiefs, would require nothing like the time and effort necessary to overcome at first a hundred thousand such as at first took the field. We shall miscalculate greatly if we do not bear in mind that the fighting material of the South has fallen off, not in quantity alone, but even more, yet in quality.

Beside all this, it must be remembered, in judging of the time necessary to finish the rebellion, that it is a natural law of exhaustion to become more rapid as it nears its end. The last quarter tells five times more upon the wind and bottom of a racer than the first. A closing round taxes the muscles of a pugilist ten times more than a round in the beginning. Any struggle may be carried on for a while without any special damage to the vital energies; but when these energies once begin to flag, their collapse comes on with great rapidity. We will find that similar blows upon the rebel will, in the next six months, will go much further toward bringing the rebellion to our feet than blows of the last six. The power of endurance, in this last stage, is decreasing at a very rapid rate.

Every way, then, we are entitled to believe that the final exhaustion of this re-

Food of the British Poor.

The Health Officer's report to the British Parliament contains the following statements, the results of some inquiries into the diet of the laboring classes in the kingdom: Of course inquiry could be made only in a few households that seemed to be fair samples of their class, between five and six hundred in England, about thirty in Scotland, and about fifty in Ireland. The inquiry set out with a theoretical view of the chemical elements of life in fuel, food, and flesh-producing food, and the quantity of each necessary to avert starvation diseases. A woman, it said, must have in her daily food at least three thousand nine hundred grains of carbohydrate, and a hundred and eighty grains of nitrogen, or as much nourishment as is contained in a half-quarter loaf.

A man wants usually about a ninth part more. Now, there were examined forty-two families of silk-weavers and these did not quite come up to the mark; and of the farm laborers' families more than a third were below the mark; and though the mark is a theoretical one, yet that it is no bad standard of what is meant by "just enough to eat," was shown when in the preceding year to the Lancashire operatives, for the average health was found to be below par whenever the quantity of food taken was pronounced by such a test to be inadequate. There are some mysteries in the matter of diet and nutrition, and the use of the same food under different conditions of life, than any man can express chemically; but there is nothing very theoretical or far-fetched, or incredible, in the assertion that a healthy working woman must eat at least a half-quarter loaf every day, and that a man must eat a loaf and a thick slice of another, or get the same quantity of nourishment in other victuals, and is likely to fail in health if fed below that standard. We can all understand and believe it. In the south of England there is an extensive manufacture of kid gloves, and the workers, who are obliged to stoop to the machine and place their eyes very near their work, can only live by working for twelve hours a day. In one case the stitcher worked from six in the morning until eleven at night, to earn five and six-pence a week. "It was lamentable," says Dr. Edward Smith, to see children from nine to fourteen years of age, kept at this employment during the whole day, seeing nothing of the world around them, and cut off from the amusements and exertion so natural to children, and so necessary at the period of growth. The needlewomen of London did not impress my mind so unfavorably as the stitchers of gloves at Evesham, since the former were for the most part in middle or advanced life, whilst here were children or young women who were consuming their health and losing the pleasures of life for the barest pittance.

Courting.

Courting is a luxury, it is said, it is ice-water, it is the pla spell or the soul. The man who has never courted has lived in vain; he has been a blind man among landscapes and water sketches; he has been a dead man in land of hand organs, and by the side of murmuring animals. Courting is like 2 little springs of soft water that steal out from under a rock at the foot of a mountain and run down the hill side by side singing and dancing and splashing each other, eddying and frothing and kaskading, now hiding under the bank, now full of fun and now full of shudder, till bimble thin fine and then go slow. I am in favor of long courting; it gives the parties a chance to find out each other's trump cards, it is good exercise, and is just as innocent as 2 merino lambs. Courting is the strawberries and cream, of love; it is the show, then you get the flavor. I have seen folks get disappointed, fall in love, get married, settle down and get to work in 3 weeks from date. This is just the way sum folks learn a trade, and accounts for the great number of amities, mean necessities we have, and the poor jobs that turn out.

Perhaps it is best I should state some good advice to young men who are about to court with a final view to matrimony, as it was: In the first place, young man, you want to get your system well rite, and then find a young woman who is willing to be courted on the square. The next thing is to find out how old she is, which you can do by asking her, and she will say that she is 19 years old, and this you will find won't be far out on the way. The next best thing is to begin moderate; as once every night in the week for the first six months, increasing the dose as the patient seems to require it, it is a fast rate you can court the girl's mother a letter on the start for there is one thing a woman never dislikes, that is a little good courting. If it is done strictly on the square, and for the first year you will begin to like the business, and will begin to like the business. There is one thing always advise, and that is to not swap photographs often than once in 10 days unless you forget how the gal looks. Occasionally you want to look sorry, and draw in your wind as the yew had panned, this will set the gal teasing you to find out what ails you.

Evening meetings are good things to tend, it will keep your religion in tune; and then if the gal happens to be there, by accident, she can ask you yew go home with her. As a general thing, I would not bring on gal's much when I was courting; it mite look as the yew kin't see much. If you will court three years in this way, and the time on the square, if yew don't say it is a leech the slickest time in yure life, yew can get measured for a hat at m'expence, and pa for it. Don't court for money, nor buty nor relations; these things are just about as the kerensene refin'g business, liable to get out or repate and bust at any m'oment. Court a gal, then, but don't get her for the yew, for the yew kin't have her; in her court her for a wife and for a mother; court her as yew would court a farm, for the strength of the site and the perfection of the tiller; court her as yew kin't a fule and yew another; court her in the kitchen, in parlor, over the washbun and at the pianer; court this way, young man, and if yew don't get a good wife, the fault won't be in the courting. Young man, yew can rely upon Josh Billings, and if yew kin't make these rules work, just send for him, and he will sho yew what the thing is, did, and it shan't cost yew a cent.—Josh Billings.

Result in Dane County.

The returns from Dane County indicate the success of the entire Union County ticket, by majorities ranging from 200 to 600 on the home vote. Some of the towns have done nobly, among them we may mention Rutland, Vienna, Windsor, and Melton, and especially Christina and Pleasant Springs, towns chiefly settled by Norwegians, who show by their votes and fidelity to their adopted land worthy of all praise. Dane County will be represented in the next Legislature by the following persons:—Senators, Thos. Hogg and Willard H. Chandler, both Union Assembly, Wm. H. Calladay, A. A. Boyce, John S. Fry and James Ross, Union, and David Ford, copperhead.—Madison Journal.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I'll buy that for my wife," said Mr. Dixon, as he stood before the window of a print-seller, admiring a copy of Fred's celebrated picture of "Evangeline." So, acting on the moment's impulse, he went in and made the purchase. His first intention was to send the picture home to his wife without framing; but, being in the desire to give her pleasure, he took a second thought. It would look so much finer in a handsome frame. "How much will it cost?" he asked. The cost to Mr. Dixon was a thing to be considered, for his income was not large, and he had to practice economy in his expenditures. "That will depend on the style," was answered by the print-seller; and he showed Mr. Dixon a variety of gilt moldings. "This will cost seven dollars," Mr. Dixon shook his head remarking, "The picture was only five."

Now, in spending five dollars for a picture, Mr. Dixon had let superfluity encroach on necessity; but then, it was for his wife, and he would do almost anything to give her pleasure. He was, it may be said, an easy task, for Mrs. Dixon was hardly the wife of a best tempered woman in the world. To add seven dollars for a frame was applied in an extravagance for a man in his circumstances not justified in the premises. So he added, "You may send it home without framing."

But the picture dealer wished, very naturally, to make another profit. "We have cheaper frames," he said. "This, for instance, will be very appropriate." And he took up an inch moulding, and laid it against the picture. Mr. Dixon shook his head. "The engraving is too handsome for that. Such a frame would spoil it."

He knew something of his wife's tastes, and was not going to mar the pleasure he anticipated from her delight in possessing a copy of "Evangeline" by the drawback of a mean looking frame. "For five dollars I can give you something quite stylish," said the print-seller. "You will have to get the picture framed first or last; and how much better now than when it is dimmed or defaced. Out of a frame, it may be ruined at any time. In a frame, its beauty remains untouched."

The argument had force. "Yes, I see all that," replied Mr. Dixon. "But I haven't ten dollars to spare just now."

"I will say nine for the print and a frame," Mr. Dixon stood irresolute.

"You'll never regret it," said the print-seller. Mr. Dixon thought of his wife, and of the pleasure she would derive from the picture, and yielded.

"When can you send it home?" he asked. "To-day, if you wish it done."

"Say at six o'clock this evening. I wish to be on hand when it arrives." "Very well. At six, precisely, it shall be delivered. What is your number?" Name and number were given, and the bill paid.

"You won't fail to send it home at the time mentioned," said Mr. Dixon, as he folded up the bill and receipt. "It shall be there to the minute," was the assuring answer. "She has always admired this picture," Mr. Dixon talked with himself as he left the store. "I want to see her surprise and pleasure when it comes home. It will look charming in that frame. Five dollars is a pretty large sum for me to spend in a picture; but then, it is only for once, and will be a perpetual source of enjoyment. I must have bought a new hat today. Mine is scarcely decent. But no matter; I can wear my old one for a few months longer."

The anticipated delight of his wife was a source of pleasure to Mr. Dixon all through the remainder of that day. For the sake of giving her so much enjoyment, he would, willingly, wear his shabby hat for a year. The hours seemed hurried with duty, but evening came at last, and he turned his steps homeward. He came in before six o'clock. The picture had not yet arrived. "I wonder if the man will be punctual?" said Mr. Dixon to himself. One thought was uppermost in his mind; one feeling led all the rest. His wife was not, as we have said, the best tempered woman in the world. She was of a fretful disposition by nature, and quicker-sighted for defects than for beauties. If a thing was just to her mind—up to her ideas of order and perfection—she accepted and enjoyed it; but a defect or blemish marred everything. It so happened that, on this evening, Mrs. Dixon was in a very good frame of mind; and when this was the case, she was as sunshine to her husband.

"I hope that man will not disappoint me," said Mr. Dixon, for the tenth time in ten minutes. His wife was in the best possible mood, and he wanted the picture to reach her while in her happiest state, so that his joy might be full. As the clock was striking six, the bell rang. Mr. Dixon listened while the servant went to the door. "What is it?" Mrs. Dixon called to the servant, as she saw her coming along the hall with something in her hand. "A picture, I believe, ma'am."

"A picture!" And Mrs. Dixon ran down to meet the servant. Mr. Dixon did not follow, but stood in the room above, in a quiver of nervous suspense. A few moments and his wife returned, her face all aglow, bearing the picture in her hand. "Evangeline!" she exclaimed, with half-suppressed delight, as she placed the picture on a table that stood by the wall and exposed it to the light. "Is this for me?"

"Yes, it is for you," Mr. Dixon's heart was in his voice. "Is it not beautiful?" "The picture is beautiful," replied his wife. Her tone was changed. Already something had been discovered to mar this beauty. "Picture and frame—both are beautiful," spoke up Mr. Dixon, in an emphatic tone.

Mrs. Dixon bent down toward the picture, knitting her brow, and looking critically, not at the sweet, dreamy, pensive face of "Evangeline," but at the frame. "That has been rubbed," laying her finger on a small dingy spot not larger than a fly's wing.

"Never mind, it's only a trifle, and won't be noticed by one in a hundred," said Mr. Dixon. "Look at the picture. Look at the face."

"Oh, it's a miserable frame! You've been cheated. Just examine this joint. I could run a knife into it. I never saw such a piece of work."

Mr. Dixon's heart began to feel like lead.

Mrs. Dixon listened to this praise of her favorite picture, but a veil had dropped down before it, hiding, for the time, its beauty.

"It's crooked in the frame," she responded.

"Oh! no," said Mr. Dixon.

"It is! Can't I see?" Mrs. Dixon's tones were growing sharp, and they cut the ears of her husband painfully. "Just look at this side, and now at that. There's half an inch difference in the margin."

"I don't see it," replied Mr. Dixon.

"I wonder what your eyes are worth! Just look here!" And Mrs. Dixon took a strip of paper and measured from the left-hand side of the frame across the white margin to the edge of the picture. "Do you see that?" And she marked the distance on the paper. "Now see here!" laying the measure on the right-hand side. "An eighth of an inch difference!"

"Not a sixteenth, nor the half of a sixteenth," replied Mr. Dixon, with whom disappointment was passing into annoyance. "It is scarcely appreciable, and not worth a thought. Why don't you look at the picture and not at the frame?"

"It's more than a sixteenth," said Mrs. Dixon, pertinaciously, and she measured again. "Can never look at it with pleasure."

Mr. Dixon turned away and walked across the room. His honey was turned into gall. He had denied himself in order to give enjoyment to his wife, and here was the result.

"You've been cheated in this picture!" The words cut sharply on his ear as he gained the opposite side of the room. "Just look here!"

"What is it?" he asked, with as much calmness as he could assume. "It isn't a perfect copy. There's a spot on the cloak."

"Where?" "Just under the hood."

"I don't see it."

"There! It's as plain as daylight."

"Oh! That little spot!"

"Little spot, indeed! A blemish is a blemish, and spoils the picture. I would not have it. When I paid my money for a thing, it should be right. You've been cheated."

"My intention was good. I meant to give you pleasure," said Mr. Dixon, in a sober voice. And, lifting the picture from the table on which his wife had placed it, he carried it to the room. He did not come back for nearly a quarter of an hour. His wife had opportunity for reflection. "My intention was good. I meant to give you pleasure." The words repeated themselves in her memory over and over again.

On returning, Mr. Dixon made no remark, and his wife kept silence. She was far from being satisfied with herself; but she was not one of those who are apt to confess error. Pride was too strong an element in her character.

The evening passed without further reference to "Evangeline" on either side. The next morning, as Mr. Dixon was about going away, he said, "I will see Mr. Bird, the print seller, about that picture. He will call for it."

During the forenoon a boy called for the picture and took it away. Days passed, but it was not sent home again. Mr. Dixon said nothing about it, and his wife did not venture to ask any questions on the subject.

About a month afterward, in visiting a friend, Mrs. Dixon noticed a picture of "Evangeline" in the parlor. She was standing before it when her friend came down.

"A present from my husband," said the friend. "Isn't it charming?" He took me by surprise, yesterday. I was so pleased."

She paused, but Mrs. Dixon did not answer; she had already recognized picture and frame.

"There's a story about it," continued the friend. "Mr. Bird sold it to a gentleman who wished to make a present to his wife. But some defect in the frame prevented her from enjoying the picture, and it was sent back to be resold. My husband bought it, just as it was, and I find beauty where another saw blemish. I'm sorry for the lady's husband. He must be a kind and thoughtful man, and deserves a more appreciative wife. Suppose I hadn't fancied the frame, do you think I would mar my husband's pleasure, or hurt his good will toward me, by pointing it out, or letting it shadow my delight? His thoughtful love, expressed in this gift, is more to me than the gift itself. That would make even homeliness beautiful in my eyes. I don't wonder that some men grow cold toward their wives."

Mrs. Dixon turned away from the picture with a choked feeling. What could she answer? Nothing. Her soul was bristled. A new revelation had come to her, and she hastened home to tell it over in her thoughts.

"I don't wonder that some men grow cold toward their wives," she could not forget this sentence. Mr. Dixon was growing cold. She had felt this painfully for some time. It had been more apparent than ever since that little affair about the picture, which had left her in a state of doubt and obscurity. Now all was clear as noonday. She understood the case better; saw her own blind foolishness, and was touched for the disappointment which her husband had felt.

"I must act differently," she said. "I must have clearer eyes for beauty and duller eyes for defects. I must look past things to intentions. It was a mean, narrow, selfish spirit which could only see the blemishes in that picture, instead of the love which had prompted my husband to deny himself that I might have a pleasure! And I am rightly punished. But, heaven helping me, I will be a wiser woman, and a truer wife hereafter!"

And we hope that she was.

Semmes' Movements.

An English paper says: "Capt. Semmes, of whom we have heard so little since the sinking of the *Alabama*, has again left Liverpool on a cruising expedition. On Sunday last the bark *Lancel*, 169 tons, left the Mersey ostensibly for Matamoras; but in reality bound for Havana via Nassau. Her cargo was of a general character, comprising a large number of cases of ammunition, chests of arms, shoes, leather in bulk and drugs. The *Lancel* is commanded by Capt. J. F. Ramsay, a gentleman not unknown in blockade running circles, and Captain Semmes was on board. The *Lancel* was cleared from this port by Messrs. Lafitte & Co., who, since the commencement of hostilities, and the blockade of the Southern ports, have been doing a large business in this line. It is stated that a new steamer, which was lying at Madeira, on the 3d inst., would meet the *Lancel*, and receive from the latter vessel her stores, guns, &c. The name of the steamer lying at Madeira is the *Ranger*, but whether she will continue this name when she hoists the Palmetto flag is doubtful. Capt. Semmes took with him eight of the officers of the *Alabama* and 100 men, many of whom, it is understood, served with him on board that vessel. We hear that Mr. Adams, the United States Minister in London, has been informed of the movements of Capt. Semmes, and no doubt will see that a proper look-out is kept for the new steamer."

REMOVAL: Mr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. J. B. JOHNSON.

NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HODGKIN, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 34th July.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. J. C. COLGATE.

A CARD TO INVALIDS. A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Uterus and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by immoderate and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who will send it, Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. JOSEPH L. EXMAN, 315 Madison St., New York City.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY. We can confidently recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Stickland's Mollifying Cough Syrup. It gives relief almost instantaneously, and is without any disagreeable taste. There is no doubt that the Mollifying Cough Syrup is one of the best preparations now in use, and that it is the property of a chemist. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Stickland, No. 404 Fourth street, Chicago, Ill., and is for sale by Druggists at 65 cents per bottle.

WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin. E. F. COLWELL, wholesale agent for Wisconsin. 65 South 1st street, Milwaukee.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY. We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, Ohio, speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Stickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhoea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Stickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhoea and dysentery.

Another says he was discharged from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months, and was unable to do any work. He received Dr. Stickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well directly and has now entered the army again in good health. One man writes he has cured seven or eight very bad cases of diarrhoea and dysentery in the barracks he was in with one bottle of this valuable medicine. In fact we could fill half our paper with similar items from these letters. Why do not our government secure this valuable preparation? Our army ought to be supplied with it. It is but a short time since one of our men lay in a very low condition at one of our Cincinnati Hospitals, his wife was sent for. The doctors considered his case hopeless. She, however, gave him the Mollifying Cough Syrup, and in three weeks he was able to return home, and his wife to New Richmond, O. All these cases, right at home speak for themselves. We hope all the soldiers will put a bottle of it in their knapsacks. It may save them or cure their comrades. It is for sale by Druggists at 65 cents per bottle.

WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin. E. F. COLWELL, wholesale agent for Wisconsin. 65 South 1st street, Milwaukee.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says: "The iron ship Drak's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly ingested material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced." &c.

The Tribune just lifts the veil on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The recipe is published in all the papers, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits are springing up. They impose upon the people and cheat the last of them.

The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.

I have much to say for them, for I fully believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. W. WILKINSON, Milled, New York.

Thus will you find two bottles more of the Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by them. My Friend, A. CURRIE, Philadelphia, Pa.

I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon teaching. The Plantation Bitters cured me. REV. J. E. CATHRON, Rochester, N. Y.

Send us twenty-four dollars more of your money for the Plantation Bitters, which are daily increasing with the growth of our house.

REV. J. E. CATHRON, 24 Broadway, New York.

I have given the Plantation Bitters to each of our ill-dressed soldiers, and the most astonishing effect.

W. D. ANDREWS, 3rd Soldiers Home, Cincinnati, O.

The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a dangerous case of the bilious and the urinary system, which has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. O. C. MOORE, 24 Broadway, New York.

New Bedford, Nov. 24, 1862. Dear Sir: I have been afflicted in many years with severe rheumatic cramps in my back, neck, feet and hands, and a general deranged system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was able to get up and walk, and in a week I was able to do my usual work. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved. I use the use of the Plantation Bitters. Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL.

If the ladies of America but knew what thousands of them are constantly suffering to, we candidly believe one-half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., of 155 West 4th St., N. Y., says, "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, strong and well. The article is his double to mothers."

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of ordinary habits, troubled with weakness, listless, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

They are now sold by all respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe. In remote cases, it is best to procure them direct from the New York and Chicago private depot. We do not sell it in any other way. Any person desiring to get Plantation Bitters by mail, please send a postal note to the New York and Chicago private depot, and it will be immediately forwarded to you. Beware of cheap imitations; examine and see that the stamp has not been tampered with.

P. H. DRAY & CO., 21 Park Row, N. Y.

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, guaranteed pure, and sold at the lowest prices. PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE, 40 South 2nd street.

GREAT PANIC SALE OF DRY GOODS! The entire Stock of M'KEY & BRO. Marked down \$45,000. Stock to be reduced \$75,000 within the next forty days. Prints sold last week for 60c down to 12 1/2c. Prints sold for 50c down to 25c. Dresses down 10c a yard. Merinos and Emptre Cloths down a yard. Cloths of all kinds reduced from 24 to one dollar per yard. Shawls, bleached and brown, from 10 to 12c a yard. Cotton Flannels down 12c a yard. All Flannels reduced 25 per cent, and in fact our entire stock at an equal reduction. We have determined to reduce our stock to the amount within the time.

Next forty days! We have on hand \$100,000 worth of Dressings, all bought in the month of May, June and July at least 25 per cent, less than the lowest price touched at Auction. A great quantity of the above goods were sold by us at a good profit, which enables us to sell our seasonable without loss to ourselves, and

Undersell N. Y. or Chicago. Markets, which we engage to do. Our Mr. EDWARD M'KEY has been in New York for the last month attending exclusively to the great Importers' Sales of

DRY GOODS! Sales unprecedented in the history of Merchandising, and purchased all our present stock of

SILKS, NERINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, all Wool, DRESSINGS, plain and figured, ALPACAS, and MOHAI GOODS, FRENCH, ENGLISH and IRISH POPLINS.

at a reduction of 50 per cent from prices asked the first of September by Jobbers. We have also on hand a large lot of

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND BALMORAL SKIRTS! NEW MUSIC AT

which have been bought at an equal reduction. Fifty pieces of

CARPETS! also bought at Auction at a reduction of 15 to 25 per cent. All our old stock

MARKED DOWN TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & MILLINERS. We would say that we guarantee to sell at

WHOLESALE REMOVAL! less than Milwaukee and Chicago. Bring along your families from either place and we will undersell them 5 per cent.

To the People of Rock, Walworth, Dane and Green Counties:—We would say that you can save at least twenty dollars in the purchase of one hundred dollars, by coming to M'KEY & BRO.'s to trade. We have taken room at No. 215 Milwaukee street, and are determined to reduce our stock and that price is no object, that the goods must and shall be sold.

Sign of the Golden Sheep, Main St., Janesville.

MAIL AND WINTER BONNETS! MRS. O'DEA & SISTER. Have now on exhibition a very large and fashionable assortment of

WINTER MILLINERY!! consisting of the newest styles and patterns, recently obtained from the first houses in New York, and Chicago. Ladies and Misses trimmed Hats, Bells, Velvets and Straw Hats, in every variety, from \$2 to \$10 each, for which

CHEAPNESS AND ELEGANCE are not surpassed in any western city. They do not particular

National and State Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our Nation's life another year, and to give us with His guardian angel's aid, a most successful and glorious triumph over the enemy who for so long have sought to subvert our Government. It has pleased our Heavenly Father to favor us with our citizens in their homes in their arms and in their camps and on our shores, with peace and plenty. He has blessed us with a harvest of peace and plenty, and we have been enabled to maintain our position and to repulse our enemies with abundant reward. Moreover, he has been pleased to unite our minds and hearts, and to give us a common purpose and a common goal. For the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence to a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to the cause of a more perfect union, has been a trial of our faith and our courage, and we have been enabled to maintain our position and to repulse our enemies with abundant reward. Moreover, he has been pleased to unite our minds and hearts, and to give us a common purpose and a common goal. For the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence to a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to the cause of a more perfect union, has been a trial of our faith and our courage, and we have been enabled to maintain our position and to repulse our enemies with abundant reward.

By the Governor of the State of Wisconsin: A PROCLAMATION.

Another year has passed: its trials, its victories, its sorrows, its triumphs, its blessings have been ours. We have been enabled to maintain our position and to repulse our enemies with abundant reward. Moreover, he has been pleased to unite our minds and hearts, and to give us a common purpose and a common goal. For the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence to a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to the cause of a more perfect union, has been a trial of our faith and our courage, and we have been enabled to maintain our position and to repulse our enemies with abundant reward. Moreover, he has been pleased to unite our minds and hearts, and to give us a common purpose and a common goal. For the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence to a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to the cause of a more perfect union, has been a trial of our faith and our courage, and we have been enabled to maintain our position and to repulse our enemies with abundant reward.

Butter and Cheese in Winter.

Mrs. Anna Bonita, Pottawatomie county, Kansas, writes: "Having noticed an article in the March number of the *Agriculturist* on making butter from 'frozen milk,' I will state my mode, which I tried, will be found to produce butter quite as easily in winter as in summer, and the quality and quantity will also be improved. After the milk is strained I place on the stove a kettle with some water in it; then place a pan of milk on the kettle and let it remain until the milk is scalding hot. I then remove the pan and set it away for the cream to rise. Pursue the same process till all the milk is scalded. If the milk has not been scalded, it must be scalded a whole or the part has been frozen. Mix the cream thoroughly and place by the stove until it is of the right temperature to churn. The butter will all come at the same time, which seldom takes more than 5 or 10 minutes. Much sweeter butter can be made from scalded milk than in the ordinary way, as cream not scalded will sometimes get bitter, if kept long enough to get a churning in cold water.

For the benefit of those who make 'double curd cheese,' I would suggest the plan which has proved a success with me. When making the first curd, scald as if going to press immediately, but make it quite salt, then set it away until the second curd is ready to set. The old and new curds together and thoroughly mix; add one salt if necessary. The reason for this process are: by scalding (or cooking) the curd, the whey is nearly all saturated from it, which, with salt, prevents it souring, and the curd being salted it does not settle in a solid mass, and the necessity of cutting is obviated, which, with the salting, 'to get the sour out,' always removes a portion of the butter from the curd.

Every man who is put into the United States service in Concord, N. H., has his photograph accurately taken. On the back of it his descriptive list is placed, and it is then filed away for future reference.

Wants, Sales, Bents, &c.

APPLES.—200 barrels of York State apples on consignment at a low figure. *LAWRENCE & ATWOOD.*

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A house and six lots with well and cistern and all kind of fruit trees. Enquire at the Harmon Bros. on the bridge. *ARMSTRONG.*

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED.—We want two good wood choppers immediately. We pay one dollar and twenty cents per cord. Enquire at the City Lumber Co. in Rock county. *SMITH & WITTINGTON.*

DIAPHRAGM FOR SALE.—A splendid diaphragm for sale very low by W. C. Harmon, Room 10, 12th St., St. Louis, Mo. *ARMSTRONG.*

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A small farm, 24 acres east of the city. For particulars enquire at the hardware store formerly occupied by J. H. Smith. *ARMSTRONG.*

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—Only one block from the Postoffice, on North Second Street, in the Second Ward. Two good lots, between the lot of A. M. and J. H. Smith. Enquire at the City Lumber Co. in Rock county. *SMITH & WITTINGTON.*

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED.—Wanted by McKim & Co., several men to chop wood, for which the following price will be paid: \$1.00 per cord in the country and 75 cents per cord in the city. Pays well and will not be required to pile it, as it will be drawn away as fast as cut down. *ARMSTRONG.*

NOTICE.—I have lost the following notes: Harvey Hunt, \$50.00; Jones, \$50.00; Henry Williams, \$50.00; J. H. Smith, \$50.00; Thomas L. Smith, \$50.00; J. H. Smith, \$50.00. The above notes I think were all of November 1st, 1864. The public are cautioned against receiving or cashing them. *R. J. HARRISON.*

3840 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, lying in the town of Center, Magdonia, Spring Valley, and Plymouth.

STONE MILL.—Family Flour and other goods from the City of New York, delivered to customers at a low figure. *PAYNE & LEAVITT.*

Drugs and Medicines.

SEASONABLE REMEDIES.

Beuch's Cordial.
Trent's Anodyne Cordial.
Camp's Blackberry Syrup.
Paygate's Anodyne Cordial.
Ford's Tonic Cordial.
Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
Jugue's Carmine Balsam.
Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup.
Radway's Ready Relief.
Window's Soothing Syrup.
Blackman's Healing Balsam.
McCormick's Cholera Specific.
Ellis' Willow Charcoal.
Stout's Instant Relief.
Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger.
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture.

CHLORIDE ZINC.

A Powerful Disinfectant.

and Disinfectant, used to neutralize the noxious effluvia from Drains, Sticks, Water Closets, &c. Will immediately.

ARREST THE DECAY.

and of vegetable or animal decomposition. Manufactured and sold by J. H. CAMP, Apothecary.

GENTLEMEN'S Shoulder Braces.

also Ladies' Shoulder Braces and Skirt Supporters, at *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of

single and double TRUSSES and SUPPORTERS, at *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

TWINES—Druggists and Grocers.

Wrapping, Upholstery and Room Tents, at *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

CONGRESS and EMPIRE

WATER, at *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

25 BBL'S CARBON OIL for sale

at the lowest jobbing rates by the barrel. *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

RAILROAD LANTERNS, of the

best pattern, for use on the Philadelphia Drug Store. *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE LAMPS, at reduced

prices, at the Philadelphia Drug Store. *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

30 GROSS Kerosene Chimneys at

wholesale, at the Philadelphia Drug Store. *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

FANCY ARTICLES—A large as-

sortment for sale at low figures, at *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

DYE STUFFS—A good assortment

of the best quality, for sale at the Philadelphia Drug Store. *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

THE CHEAPEST TEX in TOWN,

price and quality considered, may be had at the Philadelphia Drug Store. *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS—A superior

article, for sale at the Philadelphia Drug Store. *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

and all other articles, for sale at the Philadelphia Drug Store. *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

MUTUAL LIFE

Insurance Company,

STATE OF WISCONSIN:

THIS ONLY

Northwestern Life Insurance Co.,

Office 14 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee.

ASSETS, Oct. 1, 1864, \$350,000

Assets purely United. Endowment and temporary non-forfeiting policies granted at rates from 10 to 20 per cent. less than most of the eastern companies.

A. W. KELLOGG, Secy. S. D. BARTON, Pres.

J. O. MCKINDLEY, General Agent.

WILLARD MERRILL, S. T. LOCKWOOD, Agents.

MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, GENERAL.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS!

180 South Water Street,

CHICAGO, - ILLINOIS.

J. V. MANN, J. H. BOWEN, J. H. NORTON.

The above have formed a partnership for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business, offering their services.

Consignment solicited. Also orders for the purchase of grain &c.

Liberal Advances Made

on Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., &c., which desired.

MUSIC!

Miss Margaret B. West, teacher of the

PIANO FORTE & MELODEON.

Residence at Mr. J. H. Bell's, corner Franklin and

Italian streets. *ARMSTRONG'S* CAMP'S DRUG STORE.

STRAW GOODS!

Buy a Hat for Forty Cents

worth seventy-five, at

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.—I now offer at a great bargain a splendid FARM, situated 1/2 mile west of the

Rocky Mount, on the city limits. The farm contains 10 acres of choice land. The buildings are

new and in good condition; a good well of water, two large cisterns, fruit and orchard, and

stables, &c. Terms made easy. I will exchange this property for desirable property in or near this

city. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the new wooden factory, or of M. R. Cogswell, Jr., Real

Estate Agent, 200-2nd St. *J. A. WILKINS.*

FOR SALE—A valuable farm

of 100 acres. This farm is located about one mile

from the city, and is surrounded by a good fence. It

contains a large number of choice trees, and a good

well of water. The buildings are new and in good

condition. The farm is situated in a healthy and

pleasant location. The price is very low. The

farm is a very desirable one. The price is very

low. The farm is a very desirable one. The price

is very low. The farm is a very desirable one.

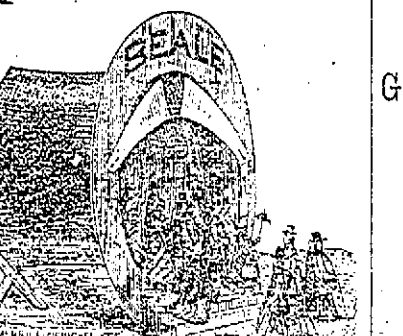
The price is very low. The farm is a very

desirable one. The price is very low.

The farm is a very desirable one. The price

Hats, Caps, Gums, &c.

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE.



MRS. BEALE!

NEW FALL AND

WINTER GOODS!

GENTLEMEN'S

FUR CAPS AND COLLARS!

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS!

Fur Gloves and Mittens,

Also a beautiful line of

Wanted Goods, Nubias, Hoods, &c.

Which is from

45 to 50 per cent. below present

values!

PRINTS MARKED DOWN!

to suit a grand

THE LATEST STYLES

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. H. BROWN'S

HAT AND CAP STORE!

Myers Block,

A large stock of goods, consisting of:

Fine, Fur, Wool and Cloth Hats!

Also a fine assortment of Caps for men and boys

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

Spring style of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS!

Of New York and Chicago manufacturers. (We have

also a

CONFECTIONERY!

And are prepared to take orders and make hats to

order on short notice.

Carpet R. R. Rogers, Umbrellas, Canes, &c.

Call and see for yourself. *W. H. BROWN.*

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

N. SWACER,

dealer and manufacturer of

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

will announce to the citizens of Jamesville, Rock and

adjacent counties, that he has on hand the largest

and best selected stock of furniture that has ever been

in Jamesville, and notwithstanding the great rise in

price of labor, material, &c., he is determined to sell

his entire stock of furniture at a price for the

next 60 days.

Without any Advance in Price.

over the old prices, though furniture has everywhere

advanced at least 25 to 50 cents over the old

price, and as it may be supposed that he is making

for furniture than he and before, he will endeavor to

to every one who will call and examine the stock, as

he is determined to give entire satisfaction to the most

fastidious, both in regard to price, quality and beauty of

style, which can not be surpassed here or elsewhere.

Among my numerous articles I can only mention

Stairs, Tables, Beds, Sofas, Mattresses, Trunks, Cases

and Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bookcases, and Kitchen

Chests, Extension Tables, Bedsteads, and Kitchen

Tables, and all the latest styles of furniture, and

all the latest styles of furniture, and all the latest

styles of furniture, and all the latest styles of

furniture, and all the latest styles of furniture,

and all the latest styles of furniture, and all the

latest styles of furniture, and all the latest styles

of furniture, and all the latest styles of furniture,

and all the latest styles of furniture, and all the

latest styles of furniture, and all the latest styles

of furniture, and all the latest styles of furniture,

and all the latest styles of furniture, and all the

latest styles of furniture, and all the latest styles

of furniture, and all the latest styles of furniture,

and all the latest styles of furniture, and all the

latest styles of furniture, and all the latest styles

of furniture, and all the latest styles of furniture,

and all the latest styles of furniture, and all the

latest styles of furniture, and all the latest styles

of furniture, and all the latest styles of furniture,

and all the latest styles of furniture, and all the

latest styles of furniture, and all the latest styles

of furniture, and all the latest styles of furniture,

and all the latest styles of furniture, and all the

latest styles of furniture, and all the latest styles

of furniture, and all the latest styles of furniture,

and all the latest styles of furniture, and all the

latest styles of furniture, and all the latest styles

of furniture, and all the latest styles of furniture,

and all the latest styles of furniture, and all the

latest styles of furniture, and all the latest styles

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK CASH STORE!!

MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1864.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

In the

Dry Goods Trade!

—

PANIC PRICES

—

FOR TWO WEEKS!

—

OUR ENTIRE STOCK MARKED

DOWN!

On a Gold Basis of \$1.25 to \$1.50,

Which is from

45 to 50 per cent. below present

values!

PRINTS MARKED DOWN!

to suit a grand

THE LATEST STYLES

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. H. BROWN'S

HAT AND CAP STORE!

Myers Block,

A large stock of goods, consisting of:

Fine, Fur, Wool and Cloth Hats!

Also a fine assortment of Caps for men and boys

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

Spring style of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS!

Of New York and Chicago manufacturers. (We have

also a

CONFECTIONERY!

And are prepared to take orders and make hats to

order on short notice.

Carpet R. R. Rogers, Umbrellas, Canes, &c.</

